

WE ARE SPECIALISTS IN OUR LINE

Therefore, why shouldn't we be better equipped to take care of you in regard to the tire question? prices on a few of the articles we carry in stock

We quote below

S
E
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Racine Tires

4,500 Miles Adjustment Country Road Tread
3,500 Miles Adjustment Plain Tread.

Size	Plain	Country Road
30x3	\$11.45	\$13.40
30x3 1/2	14.50	16.70
32x3 1/2	16.70	19.25
33x4	23.80	27.40
34x4	24.30	27.90
35x4 1/2	33.75	39.75
36x4 1/2	34.30	40.35
37x5	40.00	49.30

The above prices subject to 5 per cent cash discount.

Q
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United States Tires

(G. and J. Brand)

3,500 Miles Guaranteed Adjustment

Size	Plain	Non-Skid
30x3	\$ 9.90	\$10.40
30x3 1/2	12.75	13.40
32x3 1/2	14.70	15.40
33x4	20.95	22.00
34x4	\$21.35	\$22.40
35x4 1/2	29.70	31.20
36x4 1/2	30.10	31.55
37x5	35.55	37.30

The above prices subject to 5 per cent cash discount.

S
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FREE
AIR

In addition to the above mentioned, we carry a complete line of sizes and styles of these famous tires and tubes
WE MAKE ANY NECESSARY ADJUSTMENT HERE

FREE
AIR

We carry a complete line of Casing reliners. One of these in an old Casing will prolong the life of the casing wonderfully. The prices are:—

30x3	\$2.00	34x4	3.25
30x3 1/2	2.50	35x4 1/2	3.75
32x3 1/2	2.75	36x4 1/2	4.00
33x4	3.00	37x5	4.50

We also carry a complete line of tire accessories, such as Jacks, Pumps, Blowout Patches, Cementless Patches, Cement, Repair Gum, Chains, Kloss-a-Cut and, in fact, everything in THE TIRE ACCESSORY LINE.

We wish to especially emphasize on the efficiency of our repair department. We use the best machinery, rubber, fabric, Cement and Labor that money can obtain. Our charges are lower than others because we specialize in tires and repair work. We guarantee every piece of work to last as long as the tire and if it does not, we repair it without further charge. Our service car will call and relieve you of your tire troubles, without any extra cost for the car. Give us a trial. We Can Convince You.

ASK ABOUT OUR SERVICE POLICY

THE CLARKSBURG TIRE CO.

Phones---Home 53, Bell 583

111 South Second Street.

Phones---Home 53, Bell 583

THE FAMOUS MARDI GRAS at New Orleans

How the Crescent City Celebrates This Ancient Fete - Splendor and Pomp of the Pre-Lenten Festival of This Delightful Southern City.

during the Mardi Gras of that year they appeared upon a series of floats representing scenes from Milton's "Paradise Lost." A grand ball followed in the old St. Louis ballroom. Again in 1852 there was a Mardi Gras ball which has gone down in history as one of the memorable events of

these pageants can fully realize the immense amount of labor and money which are expended in their perfection. The members of these societies are citizens of the highest social standing and they not only give their time to the management of the affair but bear the expense of the displays out of their own private means. It is not uncommon for a single parade to cost from \$20,000.00 to \$30,000.00. Each association has about two hundred and fifty members, and about one hundred of these are selected to man the floats, the others serving on various committees. Each society has a "Captain" and this man is in supreme command.

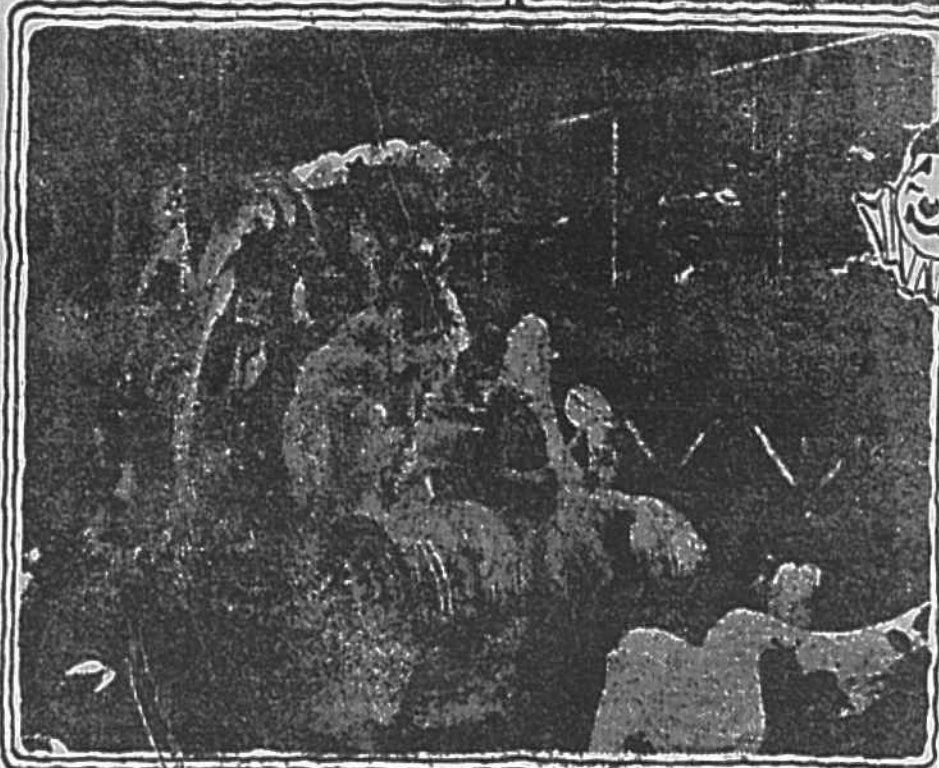
Everything is done in secret and the associations have no permanent meeting place. The entire year is given over to preparation, for the day after the Mardi Gras these gentlemen begin their plans for the coming year. Subjects are discussed and artists are called in to assist and after some scenes from history, mythology or folklore has been selected the drawings for the floats are made. Then comes the work of building the floats. The selection of the men who are to impersonate the characters is made with the utmost care as "types" are selected for this just as they are for the cast of a play. The face, however, plays little part, as masks covering the entire face are worn—such queer wax doll looking masks which so completely hide the identity of the wearer that a woman is unable to recognize her own husband.

After the "types" have been selected their measurements are taken and the costume makers begin their work. The court tailors usually have their work completed by December first of the preceding year and the costumes are stored away until the great day arrives. The floats are constructed in some mysterious place known as "the den"—usually in the yard of some out-of-the-way cotton press.

Fairland.

The Ball Committee, too, is busy, for this affair opens with a series of tableaux which lead the spectator into realms of fairyland. The drilling of the people who are to take part in these is also done in secret and an air of mystery seems to pervade society for weeks before the event. The balls are given on Monday and Tuesday nights after the parade reaches the French Opera House. Admission to these balls is by invitation only and seem to be one of the few things in the world which cannot be purchased. Another unique custom is the "Called out" card which is sent to ladies who are to be asked to dance. A special place is reserved for those receiving such cards and during the ball they sit in their places "like Patience on a monument" quietly wait-

ing until the usher calls out "Miss Brown." "Jones," or whatever the lady's name may be. The lady "called" at once stands up and the usher takes her to the steps leading to the stage. Here one of the "masked marvels" meets her and leads her off for a dance. As her



One of the Beautiful Floats

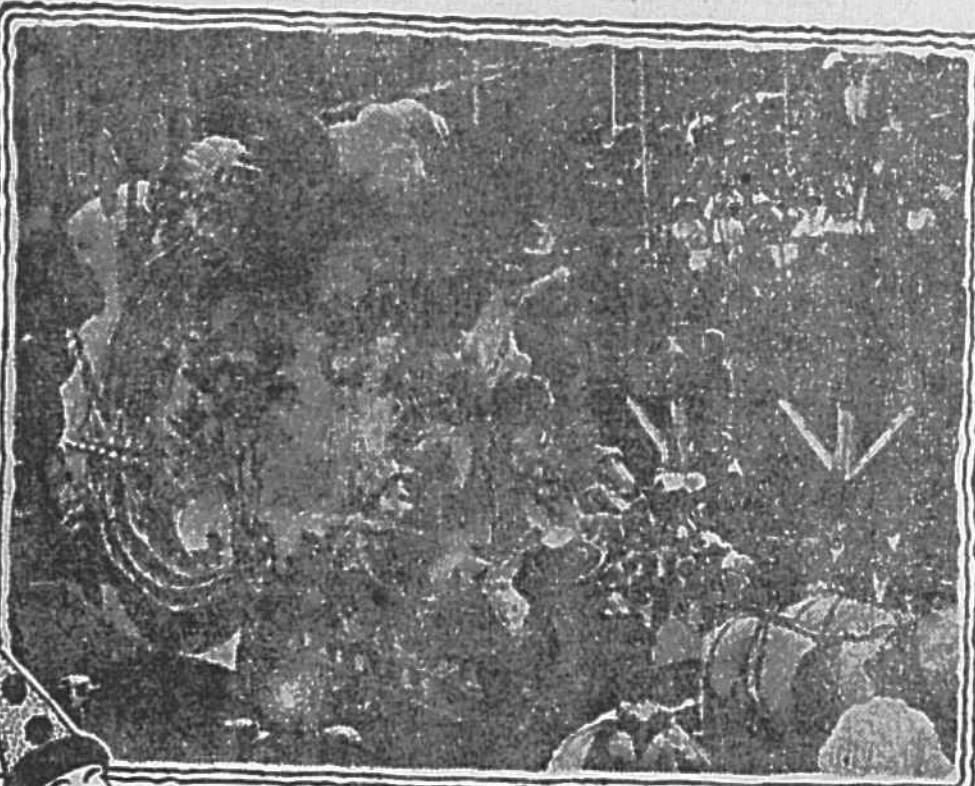
Bluejackets from Visiting Warships Passing Reviewing Stand

held at night—one on Monday and the other on Tuesday. They consist of a number of magnificent float tableaux representing such scenes as Scott's romance of "The Tulliman," "The Culprit Fay," "Alladin and the Wonderful Lamp," "Jerusalem Delivered" from Tasso's poem, and in 1914 the Krewe of Momus gave a series known as "Odds and Ends of Nonsense," showing floats of "The Goose Girl," "The Lady and the Tiger," "Humpty-Dumpty," "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," "Easter Rabbits," "The Owl and the Pussy Cat," etc.

These parades are given with all the dramatic effects and are indescribably beautiful, presenting a kaleidoscope of color and light which seems like something unreal. The floats are each drawn by six or eight horses led by negro men wearing red dominoes and carrying torches. The ponderous floats are manned by men in costume which make those of a spectacular stage production pale into insignificance. As the pageant passes up Canal street the whole city is illuminated by thousands of incandescent lights. The figures on the floats turn from side to side, bowing and tossing strings of beads and other bits of jewelry to the ladies on the stands. The mass of people on the sidewalks, many of whom have caught the spirit of the carnival, yell with delight and the noise of rattles and paper caps fairly deafens the onlooker.

Carnival Spirit.

Mardi Gras days are legal holidays in New Orleans and petician and plebian vie with each other in the carnival spirit. When the procession reaches the Opera House the maskers descend from the floats and enter by the stage entrance and a few minutes later the tableaux are on and the ball begins. All over the city people dress in grotesque costumes and go about the streets playing harmless jokes upon each other. There is no rowdiness and general good humor prevails.



Rex Drinks to his Queen at Boston Club, the Fashionable Club of New Orleans



The Carnival Spirit is all over the Crescent City

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Rex and his Escort Leaving the Royal Yacht

PHOTOS BY COVILL

which are manned by leading professionals and drawn through the streets just before the beginning of the Lenten season. It is said that the Mardi Gras idea comes from France, but the real origin of the festivity dates back to ancient Rome, when the sacrifice of the Lupercalia was carried out with pomp and splendor. The word "carnival" is derived from the Latin words "carne" flesh, and "vale"—farewell; hence, its appropriateness to the coming of Lent.

Mobile holds first Mardi Gras.

Although Mobile was the first city to have a Mardi Gras parade, New Orleans soon outstripped that city by the grandeur of the affair, and today the festivities on that occasion surpass even Nice in the barbaric magnificence of the floats. Indeed, it is doubtful whether Rome in her pagan days had anything to compare with these spectacular floats which pass up Canal street each year. New Orleans had her first Mardi Gras in 1837 and her second in 1839, and ever since that time, with a few exceptions, the festival has been celebrated each year upon a larger and grander scale.

Mystic Krewe's.

In 1857 the Society of the Mystic Krewe of Comus was organized, and

How the Mardi Gras is Managed.

Only those who have witnessed